RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

September 3-Fourteenth Sunday After Pentecost.

The Religious Schedule for To-Day-Herald Religious Correspondence-Religious Notes, Personal and General.

Religious Services To-Day.

Mr. Thomas Gates Forster will speak before the society of Spiritualists at Apollo Hall at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven o'clock P. M. Rev. Fred Evans will preach in the Central Baptist church. West Forty-second street, at naif-past ten and half-past seven o'clock.

Elder James Bricknell will preach for the Beulah Particular Baptist church, West Fourteenth street, at half past ten and half-past three o'clock.

Rev. Robert Cameron will preach in the West Seventeenth street Baptist church at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and half-past seven o'clock P. M. Services in Grace church at eleven A. M. and four P. M.

Rev. Dr. Carter will officiate in the Church of the Holy Saviour, East Twenty-fifth street, at half-past ten A. M. and five P. M. Services in St. Thomas' church, by Rev. Mr. Mor-

gan, at half-past ten A. M. and four P. M. Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., pastor elect, will preach, morning and evening, in the Forty-second street

Services will be held in the North Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven

P. M. Preaching by Rev. Mr. Frazer. Rev. Dr. Robinson will occupy the pulpit of the Eleventh Presbyterian church, Fifty-fifth street, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

Rev. H. D. Northup will preach in the West Twenty-third street Presbyterian church at half-past Preaching in the Central Methodist Episcopal

church, Seventh avenue, at half-past ten A. M. and a quarter to eight P. M. by Rev. Andrew Rev. Dr. Richardson will preach in the New England Congregational church, corner Madison avenue

and Forty-seventh street, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, West Thirty-

irth street, will be reopened. Preaching by Rev. John E. Cookman at half-past ten A. M. and halfpast seven P. M.
Preaching in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal

church, Forty-first street, by Rev. C. S. Harrower, at half-past ten A. M. and a quarter to eight o'clock

Rev. Mr. Lee will preach at the Fifth Universalist church, Chickering Hall, East Fourteenth street, at a quarter to eleven o'clock A. M. Bishop Snow will preach in the University, Washington square, at three o'clock P. M.

Is There an Original Text of the Scriptures ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Referring to the columns of your paper of the 20th ult., under "Religious Intelligence" appears a letter from a correspondent ("R. B.") on a subject much discussed of late, "Is there an original text of the

Your learned contributor and commentator. think, has unwittingly made some misstatements which should be corrected, calculated as they are to mislead many of your general readers, who have neither the time nor the opportunity at their command to investigate so crudite a subject themselves, and who are consequently, notens volens, necessitated to leave the matter in the hands of others pos-

sessing these requirements.

The Gospel according to St. Mark only contains sixteen chapters, but this evidently is a clerical error on the part of your correspondent when he calls attention to the seventeenth chapter, as it may have arisen from a typographical deviation on your part in placing his communication in type. The chapter R. B. refers to is unquestionably the six-The eighth verse, however, is neither omitted in the Sinaitic Codex nor in the Vaticar Codex as he states-only the word "quickly." verse commences "And they went out quickly and d from the sepulchre." The following verses, from ninth to the twentieth, which terminates St. Mark's Gospel, both inclusive, are, however, in neither of these manuscripts, but they are in the Alexandrine Codex, which was presented in the 1628 by one Cyril Lucar, Patriarch of Constantino-I. of England. This manuscript is how. I believe in the Eritish Museum and is sup-posed by savants to have been written about the beginning or the middle of the fifth century. These concluding verses of St. Mark are likewise to be found in several hundred Greek manuscripts in all

concluding verses of St. Mark are likewise to be found in several hundred Greek manuscripts in all of the Coptic and Syriac, in many of the Latin manuscripts and in the Gothic version. True Eusebius, who died in the year A. D. 340, "states expressly that in nearly all the trustworthy copies of his time the Gospel ended with the eighth verse, and with this of all existing known Greek manuscripts only the Vatican and the Sinattic now agree."

Again the seventh and eighth verses of the fifth enapter of the First Epistic General of St. John your correspondent states are only to be found in an ancient manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin. They are to be found; in all three of the manuscripts I have mentioned, namely in the Sinatuc manuscript, in the Vatican manuscript, in the Alexandrine manuscript. Omit, however, the following words:—

'In heaven the Father, the Word and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one."

'The text when of these two verses reads thus:—

'For there are three that bear record, the spirit and the water and the blood; and these three agree in one."

The highly accomplished scholar, Constantine

the water and the blood; and these three agree in one."

The highly accomplished scholar, Constantine Tischendorf, discovered in 1844 and 1859 the Sinattle Codex in the Convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinat, and he thinks it not Improvable (which cannot be the case with the Vatican manuscript) that it is one of the flifty copies of the Scriptures which the Emperor Constantine directed to be made for Bysantium in the year and under the care of Eusebius of Casarea. Tischendorf presented it to the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, and it is now in St. Petersburg.

Casarea. Tischendorf presented it to the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, and it is now in St. Petersburg.

The Vatican Berary, which dated from the year 1475. Whence it was acquired is not known.

That a new edition of the Holy Scriptures is needed, even imperatively demanded. I will not for one moment gamsay. Our version, commonly called the authorized version, was made from manuscripts all of later date than the tenth century. In copying and recopying the sacred writings of the Apostics, since their origin, no doubt many an interpolation, many an alteration, and, possibly many a so called emendation had been made by the monks, from time to time, to subserve their purposes and mosyncracies. Whether, therefore, the manuscripts were entirely trustworthy from which Erasmus, in 150c, and stephens, in 1550, made a Greek text, is a matter, I think, absolutely demanding the most diligent and learned investigation.

In the perusal of this communication you will detect me, to some extent, guilty of plagfarism, in borrowing from the writings of Tischendorf, which, I trust, both yourself and your numerous readers will not only overlook but pardon. I should nave made my letter more offuse had I not feared too great a trespass upon your columns and indulgence.

I will fluish my letter with a paragraph from the writings of Tischendorf relating to our present authorized version of the New Testament, which, I think, will be by no means imappropriate:—"Founded as it was on the Greek text, at that time accepted by Protestant theologians and translated with scholarship and conscientious care, this version of the New Testament as deservedly become an object of great reverence and a truly national treasure of similar value."

Luther's translation was made from the same Greek text as the English version. T. O. H.—C.

"Keep Holy the Sabbath Day."

"Keep Holy the Subbath Day." TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

a necessity to our civilization, and he who would lend his aid to lessen the respect with which it is esteemed among men, is anything but a benefactor to our race.

That rengion has degenerated into a trade it seems to me, on the contrary, elevated to the front rank of the processions for the education of mankind to a higher social and spiritual piace is second to none in importance. The laborer is workly of his hire, and is there any good or sufficient reason why in this respect, distinction should be made between the preacher and the articant? Faith is a necessary virtue, but faith in things unseen is not of spontaneous growth. All men are not ficting recipients of the sacrament, and some preparatory teaching or education being necessary. In each can be desired; seems indispensable. If the aposites administered the sacrament weekly is there are obligation that we should do the same? I can imagine nothing, if the spirit of the teachings of our carried out, that binds us to follow the habits and practices of the aposites, necessarily indicenced by time. The change by them from the seventh day to the first was virtually a continuation of the one where being nothing in the coming of our Saviour which detracts from the observance of the Saobath, but, on the contrary, they abstained from all necessary labor, conferred together for the general cilication, and in all respects furnished us an example which the experience of thousands of years have proved saintary. The desire to observe the ordinance of the Lord's supper on the first day of the week was sufficient reason to embody brewith the old seventh-day Sabbath; but that the observance of the law of which the old Sabbath is part, is no longer binding, through the words of our Saviour, "I am the end of the law for right-considers to every one that believeth," is not easily reconcliable, since between Grist and us the law stands out in bold relief, and disregarding that our position would be in faith without works, out an equivalent to works without faith. But this

The Immortality of the Soul. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

You correspondent, "Truth," while denying the immortality of the soul in his communication of last Sunday, asserts that

Sunday, asserts that The Scriptures are very positive as respects the death of the soul. They show as conclusively as is well possible that both soul and sody form one living and dying essence. This proposition does not appear to agree with that involved in the twenty-eighth chapter of the first book of Samuel, where Saul converses with the spirit of a man who was dead, and of whose identity the amplest proof was given; nor does it accord with the views laid down in the seventeenth chapter of Matthew, where the disciples saw the spirit of another dead man, Moses, speaking with Christ; nor is it in keeping with the promise given to the penitent thief on the cross—"This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise;" nor does it conform to the statement made oy Jonn in the third verse of the nineteenth chapter of Reveiation, when the spirit of a "fellow servant" appeared to him. And, finally, it is at variance with the belief of some of the most notable personages of both the Old Testament and the New; for Saul believed in the immortality of the soul, or he would not have consulted the woman of Endor; and the disciples believed in it also, or they could not have supposed Christ to have been a spirit when they perceived him walking on the water. So that, after all, the Scripinnes are not so very "positive" in relation to the death of the soul; but, on the contrary, are most specific regarding its immortality. However, if we have no arguments to use for or against the immortality of the soul, other than those drawn from remote and superstitions ages, when ignorance and gross darkness covered the face of the earli, the Sconer we drop the subject, and take our chances without any further exposure of our weakness, the better.

LOGOS, accord with the views laid down in the seventeenth

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
As a constant reader of your valuable paper I am fully convinced of the impartial attitude you always maintain towards the different creeds and their con-fessors. It is a most laudable feature in the New YORK HERALD that its aim is directed to spread the seed of love and to cradicate the ill-weeds of religious hatred. The greater, therefore, was my surwhen, perusing the report of the famous, or prise when, perusing the report of the famous, or or rather infamous, "trunk tragedy" in the New York Herald of the 30th inst. I repeatedly met with the expression "Jew" in a connection which is apt to debase a designation borne by hundreds of thousands of honest men. Stigmatize villany, help to bring home to the villain the full measure of punishment, and every honest man, Christian or Jew, certainly will appland you; but it is the style of bygone times to abuse at such occasions the name of a whole religious class. To describe the nationality of a malefactor the words "Polish" or "German" or "Hungarlan," &c., is quite sufficient. To characterize the culpaolity of his action a rich provision of words is made in the English dictionaries; but what has the culprit's being a "Jew" to do with his crime. Why could not one of the editors of the Herald write his able editorial on the same subject without mentioning the culprit's being a "Jew," Why could not the reporter do the same? Neither his being a "Christian" nor a "Jew" is the reason for a deprayed man's deprayation, but rather his being heither of them, Had the individual now held in prison to account for his crime been a "Jew" according to action, as he was according to name, he surely would have kept away from an unlawful profession, and never would have perpetrated this atrocity; for you know as well as I do what the tenets of the Jewish religion are to impart to man the knowledge of God and to make him moral.

Rev. Dr. AD. HUEBSCH. or rather infamous, "trunk tragedy" in the NEW

Roman Catholic Ordination in Brooklyn.

[From the Tablet.]
On Thursday, August 24, Messrs. Michael Nevin. Jr., and John A. McCullum were ordained priests by the Right Rev. Dr. Loughlin, in St. James' Cathedrai, Brooklyn. On the preceding days they had received minor orders, sub-deaconship and deaconship, together with Mr. William J. Hill. The occasion drew together a very large assembrage both of clergy and latty, from the fact that Mr. Nevm was well known in the Western district of Brooklyn, and Mr. McCultum in the Eastern. Among the clergy present we noticed the Very Rev. Vicar General, Father Turner, Fathers Malone, Fransloii, McDonald, Keiley, Sheridan, Dorris, Meagher, Orr, O'Brien, McCarthy, &c., &c. Mr. Nevin is a graduate of St. Francis Navier's College, New York. After his graduation at St. Francis' Renew York. After his graduation at St. Francis' to entered the Propagata College in Rome, but the Italian climate proving too trying for him he was compelled to return to the United States and completed his studies at that venerable seat of learing, Mount St. Mary's, Emmetisburg, Md., at which piace Messrs, McCullum and Hill also made their ecclesiastical course. Mr. Nevin is a son of Mr. Michael Nevin, of Brooklyn, a sterling gentleman, whose name has been identified for a quarter of a century with Catholicity in the City of Churches. occasion drew together a very large assemblage both

the Voice from Mount Sinni. At a recent meeting of the British Association in London Captain H. S. Palmer gave an interesting paper "On an Acoustic Phenomenon at Jebel Nágus, in the Peninsula of Mount Sinai." Jebel Nágus is a peculiar sandslope, from which loud and mysterious noises are frequently heard to proceed, exder of all travellers in that dreary, silent waste. The slope is about 200 feet in height and almost triangular in shape, eighty yards wide at its base and To the Editor of the Herald:—

The remarks of your correspondent, "Q. S.," in the Herald of Sunday, although, perhaps, of interest to some, appears to me of very questionable utility when broadcasted over the world amid your multi-tude of readers. They savor too much of that large class who are ever dissatisfied—complaining, grambling, ever on the watch to destroy, to root out, to disintegrate, without ability to create, and without furnishing corresponding benefits.

The tendency of the article is to weaken our hold upon the Sabbath, while here is no questioning the fact that we need something to strengthen our faith in its advantages, increase our respect for it as an institution, and enlarge our appreciation of the good results which in manifold ways grow out of it and permeate society. I am one of the many readers of the Herald who cannot by chapter and verse sustain the position, although I believe it is not wanting. Still, in its entire absence there is in the observance of one day in seven, when the num of business is hushed, and the very stillness appeals gratefully to our senses, that which involuntarity calls to maint the great events of which if it is in memory. The patbath, both morally, spiritually and physically, is narrowing toward the top, where it runs off into

that there is less music in the sound of this rolling sand. It may also be likened to the noise produced by air rushing into the mouth of an empty metal dask or bottle; sometimes it almost approaches the roar of thunder, and sometimes it resembles the deepest notes of a violoncello or the hum of a humming-top. Captain Palmer ascertained, in the course of two days' experiments, that hot surface sand was always more productive of sound than the cooler layers underneath, the hot particles appearing to run more quickly than the cold.

In reply to the inquiry to Mr. Gadstone from the Anti-Papal League in London, "Are you or are you not a member of the Church of Rome?" the British Prime Minister says, through his Secretary, in effect, it is none of their business.

delivered an oration at the dedication of the new Jewish temple in Easton, Pa., on the 1st tinst.

The National Sunday School Convention for next year will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., April 17—19. The Rev. Dr. George Burrowes, of San Francisco, has donated his library, valued at \$4,000, to the University College there, of which the Rev. Mr.

Alexander is the able head. The Rev. W. A. Masker, of this city, who is now in Europe, is supplying for a new weeks the pulpit of the Church of the American chapel in Paris, left

Rev. Thomas J. Keith, Baptist pastor at Wauke sha, Wis., has resigned, in order to devote himsel to the Foreign Mission work. He will be accom-panied by his wife.

The entire body of churches in the United States bearing the name of Lutherens comprises a little over 2,290 ministers, 8,537 churches and nearly 400,000 communicants.

Dr. Edward Beecher, of Galesburg, Ill., has resigned the charge of the First Quirch of Christ in that place. It appears that a portion of his congregation were disaffected.

The Congregational Council has fixed upon Oberlin and the 15th of November next as the place

The congregation at Castlie, N. Y., have given a unanimous call to Rev. William E. Jones, of Tuscarors, Livingston county, to become their pastor.

Rev. I. E. Richards, of Stamford, N. Y., has received a call to the Presbyterian church at Parsippany.

Pay J. W. Goodha of Vandershall

Rev. J. W. Goodlin, of Lock Haven. Pa., has been appointed Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Lutherau Church. Rev. Simon McChesney, of the Troy Conference, pastor of the Ashgrove Methodist Episcopal Church, Albany, has accepted an unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Wabash avenue church, Chi-

Rev. Moriey Punshon is so popular in England that 20,000 applications for tiekets of admission to the Wesleyan chapel, Leeds, were made when he preached there recently.

The Rev. Dr. ____ is said to be the best ten-pin roller at the Surf Hotel, Fire Island. It is not a very high distinction for a divine to attain, and we presume he would much prefer to excel in the duties of his profession and win the favor of God and good men.—Observer.

The United Presbyterian Church of Johnstown, N. Y., have tendered their pastor, Rev. James A. Williamson, one year's leave of absence, for the purpose of taking a tour to the East as far as Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

and the Holy Land.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., of this city, preached in the Episcopal church in Newburyport, Mass., on Sunday morning, August 20, and made feeling references to the fact that he was baptized at that alter seventy-one years ago, and mineteen years afterward was confirmed there and first partook of the computation.

GLEN COVE CAMP MEETING.

The Camp Ground of the Future-Saylogs and Doings Thereon-Preachers and People-Things Wise and Otherwise. GLEN COVE. L. L. Sept. 2, 1871.

It is now three years since a camp meeting has been held at or near this beautiful and secluded spot. Half a century ago, and all along the years following, such meetings were held very regularly in a grove a little south of the present site, and near where a steamboat dock has been built. The camp stands on a nigh bluff overlooking a part of the "Cove" and is about three-quarters of a mile south of the village, and about two and a quarter miles from the steamboat landing and one and a quarter from the South Side Railroad branch depot. The grove is composed chiefly of young trees, but so thickly studded as very effectually to since the sun's rays from the grounds. A few years ago an effort was made to form an association and to pur-chase 100 acres of wood land and forty or more of clear land (including the present camp site) from its owner, Mr. James Carpenter, who lives near by, and after whom the ground is named Carpenterville, but the negotiations fell through occause he wanted \$500 an acre, which the association were not willing to pay. They had hitherto rented the camp grounds from this gentleman, but this year he has given them the use of the grove free and fitted it up at his own expense, and nego-

Trace the case provides from the preference, but before the case of the case o

preached.

Among the ministers who were on the ground and preached were Roys, Francia Hill, D. A. Goodsell, N. Olmstead, R. C. Painey, of Lattingtown: E. G. Andrews, D. D., of Brooklyn: J. M. Terry, J. L. Peck. The opening services were under the direction of Ur. H. F. Pease, Presiding Elder of the district, who was called away by other engagements, and Peck. The opening services were under the direction of Dr. H. F. Pease, Presiding Elder of the district, who was called away by other engagements, and Mr. Bowdish, of the village church, is now the master of ceremonies, and a first rate ruling officer he makes, infusing his own life and energy into preachers and people. There are several Friends and members of other denominations also on the ground. Miss Almira Losee, a New York city missionary, is here, imboring with might and main for the conversion of sinners. Mrs. Langdon, of Langdon (formerly of Thompson station), is also here. Initially is consecrating her wealth abundantly to the service of God. She had a tent erected and very claborately furnished as a summer church mear her own home, and was gathering a goodly congregation to either when, last Sunday evening, as Miss Losee was preaching during the terrible storm, the centre pole of the tent broke and fell with a crash, but fortunately without injuring any person and doing no great damage besides breaking the chandelners and a few officer light, movable fixtures. It had been Mrs. Langdon's dreagn, too, to found an orphan school and asylum at this place in anticipation of a large number of railroad employes and others making their home there; but the railroad depot ha ing been located some distance beyond, that project has not been carried out. It is the intention of this lady, however, as I understand, to do for Brooklyn. Williamsburg or New York what she intended to do for Thompson Station.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN MEMPHIS.

An Old Newspaper Man Kills a Clerk for Ruining His Daughter.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, August 30.]

A few minutes after ten o'clock yesterday morning an elderly man, dressed plainly as if a farmer, carrying a double-barrehed shotgun, entered seessel's dry goods store, on Main street, and asked for some lawns. One of the clerks, Mr. Thomas J. Beasley, showed nim several pieces, after which the man asked to see some domestics. This class of goods was kept in the rear portion of the store, and asking his customer to step back, Mr. Beasley started in; that direction. Near the centre of the store is the "wrapping" counter, and when they came to it Mr. Beasley asked the man if he would not leave his gan there until they returned.

"Oh, no; I don't care, I will just carry it along with me," was the reply and they passed on back. To the right of and very near the end of the store was the "cassimere" counter, under charge of Captain J. Theodore Adams. That gentleman was at the time engaged in waiting upon some ladies, in waiking back Mr. Beasley was a tew feet in advance of his customer, and after passing the ladies mentioned he turned to look for that person. To his great astonishment he beheld him with his gun at shoulder, taking delilucrate aim at Adams.

That gentleman, looking up and seeing the man, dropped behind his counter and commenced crawling towards some boxes, behind which he could screen himself. When he dropped to the floor the man ran rapidly around the end of the counter and again taking alia fired, and immediately after snapped the remaining barrel. The contents of the gan—a quantity of large backshot—struck Mr. Adams in the left leg, directly at the knee, shattering the bone and cutting the femoral artery. After snapping the other barrel of the gun the man turned around, and, without saying a word, passed through a row of terror-stricken cierks to the from! door, where he handed his gun to a young man, who was evidently in waiting.

Standing for pernaps a half minute on the sidewalk, as if deliberating, the man started up Man street to the Adams street stati

Going in with him he gave his name as J. W. S. Browne, and after being searched was taken back and placed in a cell

Going in with him he gave his name as J. W. S. Browne, and after being searched was taken back and placed in a cell.

Mr. Adams, after being shot, cried out, "Don't shoot. For God's sake, somebody take him away." The proprietor of the store and several employes of the house who were up stairs at the time, hearing the report and subsequent confusion, came running down, and were the first to go to Mr. Adams' assistance. That gentieman was evidently in great agony, and was brandishing a revolver in his hand. Fearing to approach him while thus excited, and not knowing how dangeronsly he was hart, one of the clerks told him to throw away his pistol and he would come to his aid. After about a minute's less including the search of the gentiemen went to him. He was found to be wounded as mentioned, and as the wound was bleeding very freely a wagen was procured in which he was conveyed to the Worsham House, where he had been boarding. Drs. Rogers and Lynch were summoned and made an examination of the wound.

The surgical aid arrived too late, however, for he gradually sank under the excessive homorrange until a few minutes after one o'clock, when he died.

Mr. Browne's Statement of the Whole Affair.

Mr. Browne's Statement of the Whole Affair, An Aradonche reporter called at the station house last evening alta conversed with Mr. Moowing, trom whom he received the following statement:

I don't care to go into particulars about this thing, as it is a very unpleasant subject; but I will tell you

THE EVENTS OF THE PAST FEW DAYS.

THE EVENTS OF THE PAST FEW DAYS.
Friday last I first discovered my daughter's condition, but never learned its author until yesterday morning. As soon as I learned of it I went immediately to Mr. Adams, who was staying in Secsets, and told nim that he

WEST MARRY MY DAUGHTER.
This was about eight o'clock, and he told me to go away, and he would meet me at my store, 315 second street. I went away and waited at my store until hait-past ten, when, he not coming, I again went to Seessel's. Going up to him I asked him why he had not come to my store according to promise.

PARIS FASHIONS.

The Taste for Rustic Styles in Dress-Some New Costumes-"Cloud Lining"-A Revival in Chignons-Fashionable Accessories.

PARIS, August 17, 1871. France is a recovering invalid, and out of sympathy for ner delicate, weakened state her daughters are supposed to have given up that love for attire which was ever one of their traffties and is a lurking temptation still.

Like all other weaknesses, love of dress breaks out unconsciously on small occasions. On great ones, such as a gala fete for the orphans of the army, a mass for the wounded, or a performance for seme other official distress, public charity shows itself in elegances which, however democratic, and because they are democratic, cost not one centime less than the mourned aristocratic. In private life taste and the fine arts coze out of

the plainest printed musins, alpacas and liamos, the cheapest printed tariatans and piques. These unpretending materials are made up with such an vident endeavor to look nice without expense, in tunics which truly are very long and full behind, but so scant in front, and bodices of silk, with nice basques, but not a bit of silk sleeve, that a significant desire to captivate, even sleeveless, and only an apron on in front, deserves to meet with some

Husbands who have their foibles, too, are willing to attribute the falling off of a good deal of black to a kind intention on the part of their wives to obliterate from the nation's mind the fact that Prussians are still drinking up its best champagne and work. Some say they are running away with the clocks themselves, but that has only been proved in Germany, not in France, where it is in the nature of clocks not to go regularly. En somme, be it a patriotic feeling or not which prompts French women to appear more fascinating than ever, they have made a successful venture. Thus, in these dogdays of republicanism, unbleached lawn and simple linen cloth (in the gray mouse shades) and clear musitus (pineapple color) have transformed the defunct beau monde into fascinating Jeannie Deans and Dolly Vardens. The favorite style for picnics, the seaside and watering places to appear countrifled; and it must be admitted the queer, pert head gear and bunched up cretonnes, just plaited round with muslin borders, neaded by black veivet stripes, effectually produce this pastoral effect. Still, how plain! Politicians grumble about the tuxe da femmes, however, and persevere in stopping at Versailles, not perceiving that they are ruining commerce and driving manufactures out of their capital. When ladies begin to go about without oversleeves and to wear bodices, not only open, heart-shaped in front, but also open heart-shaped in the back, for the sake of saving material, I am told, the least a people's parliament can do is to come and

look at changes coolly.

In the absence of politicians no one here blames countesses and their daughters who are met carrying their own fruit and flowers home from the market. They do it so naturally. Twice a week they are seen by swarms at the Madellene stalls, attired in striped petticoats, in hats which have no brims in front, high-heeled shoes and no other finery about them but a piece of black velvet around their throats, and the new grants de saxe, with out buttons. The only unkind thing said

throats, and the new grants de saxe, without buttons. The only unkind thing said of this intelligent imitation of dairy girls' attire is that it is premeditated rusticity—a clever way of throwing dust into other people's eyes. Let us suppose this to be true; still dust from a Wattean does not so painfully blind as dust and tinsel from a Traviata. The bunch of hedge flowers on the top of high, flat-crowned hats is more winning under those yellow foulard umbreilas now used to keep the sun off than the Spanish lady's mantilla, which keeps nothing off at all. I admit that the syivan style is not novel; but Virgil's ecloques are old and ever charming.

There is not much of this idyl in the real life of republicans at Versailies. The famous orangerie there is the pleasure ground of captured federes, who are turned out every day for a walk under groves of those perfumed blossoms so dear to brides. There is wisdom in the selection of a perfumed spot. Moreover, these Bohemian generals, artists, lawgivers and statesmen, can be seen from the top. Of those famed method steps, which so three is a great change in the orangerie, but the view is no less picturesque. One of the most amusing signis from Versailles is that of the trains which carry politicians and their wives into Paris every day between five and seven. There are different cars for mild republicans, radicals and reactionaries. Before these separations existed ladies in black gros grain toliets trimmed with grenadine plaitings would start politics with radical printad jaconets, curred chignons were attacked by piain plaited hair down the back, and the sam of guards kept them continually on the look in. I have been assured that these up and down trains between the capital and the Assembly have witnessed worse engagements than those of the artiliery at Borny, the culrassiers at Rezonville and greanders at Gravelote. One gentleman, who is blessed with a fluvial beard and wears it a tax

At seems that chignons are now considere as foundations for all the cascades lace lappet and falls of tuffe which are prince on them. Strings to the new Watteaus are tied und chignons behind, by means of which process he stand up like battlements, to be taken only by story ing them.

chignons behind, by means of which process has stand up like battlements, to be taken only by storing them.

Pretty women often want something to put, their hair of an evening that looks dressy and so not—Heaven forbid—anything like a cap. They as the same cuantity of ciaret riobon, a tea-rose all the same cuantity of ciaret riobon, a tea-rose all the same cuantity of ciaret riobon, a tea-rose all the same cuantity of ciaret riobon, place the rose in the centre and let taplume curl about the ensemble. This will be found very effective on a blonde. The brune cas seiect a damask rose and prefer a white plum. The filly, which was very fashionable, has been dicarded since the Comte de Chamborn settled in case with the nation by declaring he would hanothing to do with the tricolor.

No novelties in the mantle and cloak departmens it is all white tartan and all two capes still. The new models are in preparation and will be described in fashions for October.

Neckties are still crèpe de chine in Vallières in a the delicate shades.

Lingerie is muon ornamented with black veiver, there are squares for the bosom and lovely border, for the rounded arm and wrist.

Mourning suits of lemon and pea green lawn at trimmed with Scotch work.

The fashionable accessories are stik stocking alms pouches, châtelaires and bonbon hoxes mad in the shape of explosive shells. Work baskets at bombs, full of scissors, pins and needles, and the there are long waixing shexs to small sunshade. These are suggestive of the support France want in her way to some genial form of government, and her comfort is to anticipate the period when cordence will be restored and call absences back of this wenderful city, ever full of inventive resource ever hopeful, eyer bearing her trials with prouconsciousness that they are on

OUR PUBLIC MARKETS.

A Card from the Washington Marketmes-Protest Against the Report of the Sanitar Inspector—Proposals of the Marketmen of TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

On Thursday you published the report of the San

tary Inspector with the usual flaming headings of "Fifth of the Markets," "Disease and Dirt in all w Eat," &c., &c. We wish to call the attention of th public to a few of the misstatements contained this report. With reference to Washington Market the inspectors say that "almost all the stalls in th market are in a fifthy condition for want of propo care and cleaning." There is but one answer nec sary to this, and that is to say decidedly-and this we do say-that it is not true, nor is there a se blance of truth in it. The same answer will appl to the assertion in relation to "piles of sweet ings under benches, behind barrels and chopple blocks." That the streets around the markets, well as in other parts of the city, are not kept clear I will not attempt to dispute, but I fail to see an peculiar force in the statement that the mud i black and slippery, as I do not remember to hav seen any, even on Fifth avenue, that did not po sess this color and quality. Taking this report for basis, you gave us on Friday an editorial that is no in your usual temperate style. You say that "mearly all the markets are as noxious as would be a abattoir or a fat-boiling establishment in the very heart of the city." Now, I ask you honestly, don'you think you overdid the matter in that little sen tence. You also say "that the marketmen wield i powerful political influence, and that for years they have exerted it to preserve the wretchen building we call markets?" Now, let us give you a plain state ment of facts in relation to our position. We are a carnestly desirous of having proper market oulid ings, and of having the streets and side walks around the markets kept clean as any class of people can be. But you must remember that our business interests are at stake, and we cannot afford to have them destroyed by the city authorities undertaking her another court house job. We have, however, ear nestly endeavored to obtain that which of righ belongs to us—the control of our own business in terests, in order to greet such buildings as would be an ornament to the city, and afford us greater facilities for the prosecution of our business. Years age we proposed to the authorities to clean the streets around Washington Market every day at our own expense, but as all the dumping grounds belonge to the contractors for cleaning the streets we could obtain no place of deposit for the refuse collected and were compelled to abandon that project. We have within the last year twice proposed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Faund to take a least of the Washington and west Washington Market property for twenty-one years, with the usual renewal covenants, the property to be appraised by competent men, and the rent to be ten per cent on the valuation, or to purchase the property at the appraised with the last year twice proposed to the competent men, and the rent to be ten per cent on the valuation, or to purchase the property at the appraised valuation, onding ourselves in case o lease or purchase, to erost buildings with all moder improvements to cover the entire ground. in your usual temperate style. You say that "nearl all the markets are as noxious as would be as

H. W. KNAPP,
JAMES L. STEWART,
WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,
R. H. THORN,
S. LICHENSTEIN,
JAMES KAY, Committee on behalf of the Marketmen.

HOW PRISONERS ESCAPE.

A Recent Abuse of the Habeas Corpus and the Character of a Prisoner Who Sought to Be Released Through Influence. It is somewhat strange that after the outery raised with reference to the recent escape of prisoners from Sing Sing there should be a systematic method adopted, allowed by some of the authorities, of dragging prisoners from the Penitentiary under the

much-abused habeas corpus. On the 24th of August John Muhivehill, a man whose reputation has always been of the worst description, was sentenced from the Court of Special Sessions for assault and bat-tery upon one Owens on the 21st of the same month. from the Court of Special Sessions for assault and battery upon one Owens on the 21st of the same month. He pleaded guilty to the charge, not even attempting an allegation of denial. At the time Judge Dowling reconnted to the Court the bad record against the man. He had imped his bounty at the early part of the war and deserted from his regiment; he was on the police force attached to the Tenth precinct, from which he was dismissed for dishonesty, and subsequently committed as a prisoner of State to Fort Columbus for the desertion from the array. After this he disgraced the Sixty-flott regiment of New York infantry by robbing some guests who came with a company of infantry from Montgomery. He has an Indictanent against him at this moment in the District Allorney's onice for robbing a Mr. Freedy, of the Bowery Theatre, of a gold watch, and has been accused of numerous robberies and assaults, from all of which, by means of "influence,"

HE ESCAPED WITHOUT FUNISHENENT.

At the time he was arrested on the present charge he was employed in connection with the Sheriff's office, and was set to watch some property, but his brutal nature becoming predominant, instead of maintaining the peace for the credit of his superiors, he violated it by beating Owens to "within an inch of his life," as the saying goes. In the face of such a record his former employers yesterday had him down on a "writ," and endeavored to place the ruffian again at large.

Judge Cardozo, however, was wise enough to see through the trick, and justly sent him back to prison to serve out his term. Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, has known him as a rough for ten years. There was, moreover, a looseness in the District Attorney's office, that official should have refused to allow the Sheriff's men to take an affidavit from the prisoner. The District Attorney should probe this matter to the bottom and annonnee why the "indience" was permitted to override the formalities of his office.

CHOLERA INVITED TO HOBOKEN.

The pumper of cesspools and places filled with offal, presenting the strongest allurements to cholera and fever, is on the increase in Hoboken. Some on the locality known as the swamp, and while this continued the sources of malaria diminished. Now, however, the sait water has been partially shut out, however, the sait water has been partially shut out, and hence many cases of chilfs and fever on the hill. It is not the people of Hoboken, but those residing on the aurroundin hill, that will suffer most. The poisonous gases rising from the dirty alleys and yards and the noxious vapors generated in the neglected swamps are generally wafted toward the hill, where they act with terrible effect among many families. The authorities of Hoboken have been frequently niged to take action in the matter, but they as often preferred to devote their whole attention to the pavement jobs. Unless something be done to arrest the generation of disease in those localities by ject summer, and perhaps sooner, the citizens shall have reason to regret the apathy of the majority of their councilmen.

the majority of their councilmen.

BAPPY AND UNCONSCIOUS.—Among the many scenes incident to the blowing up of the Ocean Wave we turn from these of a harrowing nature to note that of a babe about seven months old, who was found immediately after the accident lightly jammed in between two heavy beams, kicking up its little heets and smiling, amid the dreadful carnage, perfectly happy and unconscious. In this condition it was found by its agonized mother, who was rushing frantically about, supposing her infant to be lost.—Mobile Register, August 29,